

not go to the United States, where the chances were three to one against those of Canada. Lady Alice brightened. Did I know something about business? Could I tell her how her son heir to the ancient title, could make some money? I offered a few suggestions and gave some addresses in the United States, which Lady Alice delightedly wrote down with a pencil on the flap of a used envelope, secured

"But I shouldn't think we would be very interesting to talk to," I objected.

"Oh, yes," she rejoined. "But you'd soon get used to that."

She had acted on her principle and was not disappointed. Her pleasure in her coronet and the roll of the word lady on servants' lips compensated her

countess had changed her dress from the white cotton one of the few previous days to a steel blue charmeuse. She always claimed to have seen the clothes in a department store window and marked at \$40. If this were the original price I am sure that she managed by some ruse to get them cheaper.

The hostess had the privilege of sitting between two earls, one of whom was Lord Balmoral. The other, I learned, was of the same profession, except

"Oh, thank you," I answered. We went into the spacious mansion in silence. Silently and not very graciously the countess powdered her nose. The party took place on the banks of the Thames a mile from the house. We walked by two through the hard, winding path between the rich green and the rose gardens. I was with Lord Dufferin,

to rigid methods or legal waste of distribution is eliminated. It is announced on the authority of a neutral commentator that Germany normally produces 85 per cent of its own food, leaving only 15 per cent to be brought in from the outside, but under ante-bellum conditions there was perhaps very nearly 15 per cent waste in food and also much more food eaten than was required for sustenance. So far it is not clear that the food

When a liquid is poured into the open-necked vase the air is compressed in the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening is forced into the whistle, the vibration producing the sounds.

Many of these sounds represent the notes of birds; one in the collection at the British Museum imitates the notes of the robin or some other member of the thrush tribe peculiar to Peru.

Virginia and a number of other States, only 13,000 bales were obtained from 61,128 acres, the largest acreage in Virginia of which there is any record. Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine seemed to have been the most disastrous cotton year in Virginia, for in that year, according to government statistics, only 183 bales were raised, while in 1869 the record was 12,727 bales; 1849, 3,987 bales, and 1889, 9,124 bales.

Statistics as to cotton production in

researches. Their questions remind me of the little boy.

"Pa," said this little boy, 'do cannibals go to heaven?'

"No, my son, certainly not," was the reply.

"Well, do missionaries go to heaven, pa?"

"Assuredly, my son, assuredly."

"But then, pa," pursued the boy, 'but then, how about when a cannibal eats a missionary?'

IT is very likely a fact that the average Washingtonian thinks cotton-growing, if not as a subtropical plant certainly as one associated with the "sunny south." It seems not to be generally known that cotton is grown on a considerable commercial scale in Washington's neighbor state of Virginia, and that Maryland, the parent state of the District of Columbia, was at one time a cotton-growing state.

The census report on cotton production and distribution that in 1929 cotton was grown in Delaware, Maryland, Indiana and Illinois, the last-named state alone producing more than 5,000 bales.

Under the stimulus of the high prices for cotton in 1859, the cotton crop was grown to a limited extent in West Virginia, Nevada, California, Illinois and Utah, in all of which states it has since subsequently ceased. New Mexico, which produced more than 7,000 pounds of cotton in 1859, has since abandoned the industry, while California has also resumed the cultivation of cotton.

In 1860, cotton was again established in Virginia, but it did not increase regularly year by year, but this would be shown also by figures covering a long succession of years should be examined, but cotton in Virginia has been growing rather irregularly steady upward course. There are fluctuations due to poor and full crops, but the general trend is upward, even though it has exercised its influence on the acreage planted. Some years of fairly large yields have been years of small production and in years of small acreage there has been large production.

In 1914 the number of acres planted to cotton in Virginia was 45,000 and the yield in bales was 25,277. This is

Virginia do not appear to extend further back than 1839, and the census statisticians have reported that statistics were not available prior to 1879 are not available.

The cotton area of Virginia extends over most of the southeastern counties of the state and westward from the coast along somewhat more than half of the south boundary line of the state.

The "cotton countries" of Virginia are made up of Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Nansemond, Norfolk, Southampton and Sussex. Here and there one may see a few scattered fields of cotton in other seasons, fields of white blooming cotton in the other southeastern and southern counties of the state—Barnesville, Buchanan, Wight, Surry, Prince George, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Halifax and Charlotte.

There were 13,000 acres of cotton in Virginia in 1914 was 133, and of these 3 were in Brunswick county, 28 in Greensville and 24 in Southampton.

The Emperor and the Pencil.

IT would appear from an incident reported from Vienna that an emperor is not to be trusted with a pencil. Some time ago, while holding court in the royal palace, overlooking the Danube, Francis Joseph received a Hungarian blacksmith, who desired to thank him for his majesty for the honor conferred upon him by recognizing his having invented an agricultural machine.

During the audience the blacksmith drew from his pocket a photograph of the emperor, and handing it to his majesty, said:

"May I ask your majesty for your autograph?"

"I cannot give you my autograph at the present moment," said Francis Joseph, with a sigh, "but I have neither pen nor pencil within reach."

"I have brought a pencil with me," said the smith, handing the emperor a pencil.

The emperor

the surplus food production of Bulgaria and Turkey now is added to the surplus food production of Romania, Hungary, and the surplus food resources of Rumania, Holland, Sweden, and Norway. This is the result of the command of the people of the central powers.

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Excellent authority has pointed out that in Germany and Austria the people are eating about 15 per cent less food than normally, but it is also pointing out that they have not reduced their output by 15 per cent, because, owing to food measures and regulations, the waste of distribution is eliminated. It announced on the authority of a German source that the German war machine produces 85 per cent of its normal food, leaving only 15 per cent to the civilian population. It is pointed out that under ante-bellum conditions there was a waste of food of 15 per cent, whereas now it is reduced to 5 per cent. So far it is not clear that the food

HE pot of ancient Peru used to manufacture an ingenious music instrument which may very properly be called a whistling jug. In collections of antiquities it is called a "vador or silvito." Specimens are obtained from the ancient burial places of Peru. One of these consists of a case, whose bodies are joined together the other, with an opening between them. The neck of one of the vessels is closed, with the exception of a small opening, in which a clay tube is inserted leading to the other vessel. The whistle. The use of this device is modeled into a representation of a man's head.

When air is poured into open-necked vase the air is compressed in the other, and in escaping through the narrow opening, forces into whistle, the vibration producing sound.

Many of these sounds represent notes of birds; in some the collection of the whistles of the various members of the robin or some other member of the thrush tribe peculiar to Peru.

tion, consequently ceased. New Mexico, which produced more than 7,000 pounds of cotton in 1853, and afterwards was the largest cotton producer in the United States, had been established in the industry, while California has also resumed the cultivation of cotton.

Since 1853 the cotton crop in Virginia has not increased regularly year by year, but this would be shown also to be the case in every other cotton-raising State. The long succession of years should be examined, but cotton growing in Virginia has had a moderate increase, and the fluctuations are due to poor and full crops, and the varying price of cotton, which has been the cause of the cotton acreage planted. Some years of fairly large acreage have been years of small production and in years of small acreage there has been large production.

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In 1914 the number of acres planted to cotton in Virginia was 45,000 and the yield in bales was 75,277. This is a very small acreage and 30 per cent compared with that of the cotton state of Mississippi, namely, 120,000 acres and 4,400,000 bales—but the yield per acre was considerably larger. In fact, the Virginia yield of cotton to the acre was larger than the yield in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina. The average yield per acre in Virginia was about the same as the average yield of Oklahoma and South Carolina.

This relation of acres to bales has been maintained during a long series of years. In 1913 Virginia planted 47,000 acres and raised 24,569 bales; in 1912, on the same acreage, 24,000 bales; in 1911, on 43,000 acres, 31,099 bales; and in 1910, on 39,000 acres, 16,695 bales. In 1894, a cotton year in Virginia, and a number of other states, only 13,000 bales were obtained from 61,128 acres, the largest acreage in the history of the cotton record. Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine seems to have been the most disastrous cotton year in the history of the industry, according to government statistics, only 183 bales were raised, while in 1860, the year of the cotton famine, 1849, 3,947 bales, and 1839, 9,124 bales.

Statistics and cotton production in

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During the audience, the blacksmith drew from his pocket a photograph of the emperor, and handing it to his majesty, said:

"May I ask your majesty for your autograph?"

"Certainly," gave you my autograph at the present moment," said Francis Joseph, with a smile. "for I have neither pen nor pencil within reach."

During the audience, the blacksmith, said the smith, handing it to the emperor.

Francis Joseph thereupon attached his signature to the photograph and dismissed the smith with a smile and his customary inclination of the head. To the emperor's surprise, the smith did not retire.

"Is there anything else I can do for you?" asked Francis Joseph.

"Yes, your majesty, I am waiting for my pencil."

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary had been innocently pocketed it, and he returned it with a hearty laugh.

The Container.

BISHOP COLLINS DENNY said at a banquet in Richmond:

"Some of these modern theologians embark on the vainest and most futile of questions remind me of the little boy.

"Pa, said this little boy, 'do cannibals eat their own children?'

"No, my son, certainly not," was the reply.

"Well, do missionaries go to heaven, pa?"

"Assuredly, my son, assuredly."

"Cannibals, pa, punish the boy, but then, how about when a cannibal eats a missionary?"

3000 acres and raised 23,699 bales in 1907, 31,499 bales in 1911, on 43,000 acres, 31,099 bales; and in 1910, on 33,000 acres, 16,690 bales. The largest cotton yield in Virginia and a number of other states, only 13,000 bales were obtained from 61,128 acres, the largest acreage in the world, of which there is any record. Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine seemed to have been the most successful year for cotton in this state. That year, according to government statistics, only 183 bales were raised, while in 1860, when the yield was 1849, 3,947 bales, and 1889, 9,124 bales. Statistics as to cotton production in